

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

SECURITY INFORMATION No.

17 June 1957

Wierlich

MEMORANDUM FOR 11/11

SUBJECT : 111-1111 and 111-1111; 111-1111 (attached)
(Original of DFB 1111 was not received by 111/11)

1. There is nothing in the files of 111/1111 of the following individuals about whom information is requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- a. John FIFTHASE
- b. Tassili GIRTTOY
- c. Vasil LEBANOVSKI

2. Information available to 111/1111 on Anton ALANOVICH, Constantine KILICK and Mikhail (Pykha) ABRAMOVICH is shown below.

a. Anton ALANOVICH

(1) According to information in 111/1111, the file on Anton ALANOVICH was retired to 111/1111 on 21 October 1955.

(2) An Allen Interview with ALANOVICH was conducted by OO/Cantest on 21 April 1953. The results of this interview were described in an OO memo sent to 111/1111 on 25 July 1953. At that time Subject was living at 323 East 100th Street, Apt. #7, New York, 29, New York.

(3) On 28 July 1953 ALANOVICH was granted Provisional Operational Clearance No. 5711.

(4) The following biographical data are extracted from a card on file at 111/1111:

Name: Anton ALANOVICH
DOB : 26 June 1909
POB : USSR
Education: 1928-1931 Byelorussian State University, Minsk
Occupations: 1936-1937 Journalist and critic in USSR
1938-1939 Instructor in literature and linguistics at Byelorussian State University, Minsk
1931-1935 High school teacher, Glazov, USSR
1936-1943 Teacher in Vilna, Poland
1943-1950 Teacher in Byelorussian DP camp, Germany
1946-1950 Editor of Byelorussian newspaper, Germany
As of 1953 Author, New York, New York

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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DATE 2007

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Languages spoken: Russian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian,
Polish, German, English

Subject's elderly parents were living with him in 1953.

Marital status: Single

Subject was co-author with Dr. J. Stankovich of the
SMALL BYELORUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY which
was published in 1954. He also has written various
monographs, articles, short stories and novelettes.

b. Constantine MIKHAEL

(1) Constantine MIKHAEL was born 25 December 1919 in
Novogrudok, Poland. His father, Elias MIKHAEL and his mother,
Siga MIKHAEL NEE TUMANSKY, were last heard of in Poland in 1945.
His wife, Anna MIKHAEL NEE HUBERT, was born 15 August 1938 in Poland.

(2) Subject presently is employed as an accountant with the
Holland-American Line, 29 Broadway, New York, New York.

(3) Past Residences

1919-1941: Steninska 13, Novogrudok, Poland
1942-1945: Near Breslau, Germany
1946-1947: S. Stefano Rotondo 9, Rome, Italy
1948-1952: Itapira 284, Valentin Alsina, Buenos Aires,
Argentina
1953-date: United States, presently living at
197 Reckling Street, Brooklyn, New York
Telephone: Weygreen 7-6515

(4) Political Affiliations

Founder in April 1948 of Association Beloruss en la
Argentine (White Russian Association in Argentina),
Buenos Aires, Argentina. MIKHAEL presided over this
Association during the years 1948-1949 and 1950.
Chairman of the U. S. Council of the Byelorussian
National Council (BNR).

(5) SR/CR's first contact with Constantine MIKHAEL was in
December 1956 in New York. He was introduced to a number of this
staff by Mykola ABRAHAMCHUK. Subject is the focal point of
Agency-Belorussian VI operations in the United States. He has
submitted names of individuals who might be used under the Hot
War program. It is hoped to utilize Subject in a positive intel-
ligence gathering program as a principal agent.

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(4) Registry traces on Subject completed on 27 November 1996 revealed no derogatory information. Criminals Index No. 171221, 11 December 1996, revealed only that information on Subject may be available in the files of the Department of State. A Division trace on Subject in December 1996 revealed no additional information. Subject was listed Provisional Operational Approval 6-46138 on 9 January 1997. A FOIA and OIA were requested on 28 January 1997 but neither has been received to date. A sample trace, including specially prepared and psychological, testing and polygraph are scheduled for Subject for the week of July 1997.

• Media Awareness

(1) Media Awareness, President of the Palestinian Peoples Assembly (PPA) (now 1984) and President of the Palestinian Movement in Italy (MPI), entered Czechoslovakia illegally in 1976 and established connections with various head of the Palestinian Movement in Italy. He went to Paris, France, in 1979. He was arrested in 1984 by the French Customs and kept under surveillance for conducting self-driven activities. Subject is a strong advocate of political and cultural independence of Palestine and is considered to be extremely hostile to the United States. He maintains friendly contacts with Western governments, including the United States.

(2) Subject began working for the Agency in April 1996. He was assigned for information concerning the Palestinian underground, the MPI, of which he is presently with leads to possible agent personnel. Subject has been utilized as a Principal Agent Informant, Source and Advisor.

(3) Since Middle East II Subject, who is considered to be the real leader of the movement for Palestinian independence, has maintained contact with Palestinian organizations throughout the world and with Iran, Israeli refugee groups and elsewhere. Up to December 1996 he allegedly received messages from the leader of the Palestinian movement through speaking at the 1988. Subject has been utilized operationally by the Agency since 1990 as a Principal Agent for FI operations into the MPI and for political and psychological warfare activity. He is still being utilized for political and psychological warfare activities and is the Agency's only source of approach to Palestinian underground for operational purposes.

(4) Subject's currently resides in Paris, France, and maintains contact with the [] and Israeli Agency field personnel.

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He recently visited the United States (from November 1956 to January 1957) during which period he maintained operational contact with agency staff personnel.

(5) The son of Sylwan and Tatjana ABRAMOWICZ, Niekla ABRAMOWICZ was born on 8 August 1903 at Sytarowitski, Krasnopol'skye Polatsk, in the Vilna Region of Byelorussia. When Niekla was 7 years old he entered elementary school in Sytarowitski. He attended high school in Minsk and Radziskowicz, graduating from the latter. At approximately the age of 17, Subject went to Vilna to the Russian Monastery where he yielded to the encouragement of an old friend and started pedagogical studies. In late 1920 he went to the village of Luknashewyina in the Ashmyanski Uyezd to take over the position of teacher of teacher at the Byelorussian elementary school.

(6) During the summer vacation in 1921, when Subject was attending post-graduate pedagogical courses in Vilna, he came into contact with the Byelorussian national revolutionary movement. He was appointed Uyezd chief for the Volosts of Luknashewyina, Krasnopol'ski and Luknashewyina. In the fall of 1921 he was made chief of the Vilinski Otryad. Subject managed both positions, that of teacher and of Otryad chief. In the fall of that year the Polish school inspector for the Ashmyanski Uyezd ordered Subject transferred to teach at a school in central Poland. Subject did not accept the appointment and in protest resigned from teaching altogether.

(7) Subject then moved to Radziskowicz to occupy himself exclusively with national revolutionary work. The Central Committee for Liberation of Western Byelorussia assigned Subject to effort liaison with the Byelorussian Central Revolutionary Committee for Western Byelorussia headed by the poet Leonid Fedorovich, and a member of the Slatk Inurgent Council, Legimovich. Negotiations between the committees led to the founding in Minsk of the Committee for the Liberation of Eastern Byelorussia.

(8) Since the Polish Government had liquidated almost all of the Byelorussian schools, it was decided to form a net of secret Byelorussian elementary schools. A Catholic priest was made inspector general for these schools and Subject was appointed as his assistant. Subject worked at this post until the fall of 1921. During this time he had 29 assignments from the Central Committee for the Liberation of Western Byelorussia and he was let in on the most secret conferences of the Minsk Byelorussian anti-Bolshevik activities.

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(C) Entering Czechoslovakia illegally in 1974, Subject established close connections with Vasil Kachka, head of the Czechoslovakian Government in exile.

(12) After arrival of the Germans in Paris when the Gestapo began to search out its enemies, Subject tried to get back to Byelorussia via Berlin. However, he was exposed by a Byelorussian Gestapo official and was detained in Berlin where he remained for about 2 years and managed to establish a Byelorussian resistance net. In 1943 he was deported to Paris and kept under strict surveillance. Prior to his death, President Vasil Lakhuta (March 1943) appointed Subject his successor as President of the BNR and head of the Byelorussian Government in Exile.

3. The foregoing is all the information available in the files of AN7/DOS on Subjects of reference DPN's. Please contact Miss Ann Dotiak on extension 8700 if you have any further inquiries.

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